GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:400
ANSWERED ON:30.04.2007
GROWTH RATE OF AGRICULTURE
Chitthan Shri N.S.V.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target fixed and the success achieved in agricultural growth in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan, Year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve and achieve the desired growth rate in agricultural production during the Eleventh Plan Period, State-wise?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR)

(a) & (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) AND (b) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.400 DUE FOR REPLY ON 30TH APRIL, 2007.

(a) : The all-India growth target for Agriculture Sector in terms of annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the Tenth Plan (2002-07) was fixed at 4 per cent. As per the latest data on National Accounts released by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the annual growth rate of agriculture sector during Tenth Plan (2002-07) at 1999-2000 prices stands at 2.3 percent.

The State-wise and year-wise achievement in terms of growth rate of agricultural GDP (at 1993-1994 prices), which are available till 2004-05 are given in the table below.

State-wise Details of Target set for Agriculture & Allied Sector and Achievement made in the Country during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(in percentage)

State/UT	Growth Target for 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07)	Annual Growth Rate (%)		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Andhra Pradesh	3.05	-9.9	14.2	3.4
Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	4.8	1.3	-2.2
Assam	3.82	1.4	-1.6	-0.5
Bihar	3.75	22.7	-19.4	17.1
Jharkhand	3.00	5.3	2.4	5.0
Goa	-0.90	1.1	15.9	5.4
Gujarat	4.03	-13.5	56.6	-10.1
Haryana	4.07	-0.2	9.0	3.7
Himachal Pradesh	4.55	0.0	8.1	9.4
J & K	4.20	3.5	5.0	4.9
Karnataka	4.99	-7.7	-14.7	14.7
Kerala	3.05	1.4	3.9	-2.8
Madhya Pradesh	4.00	-17.9	36.4	-2.4
Chhattisgarh	3.00	-26.7	46.5	-15.0
Maharashtra	3.56	-1.8	-6.6	-2.3
Manipur	3.59	-2.6	2.6	3.3
Meghalaya	4.00	3.6	2.6	3.0
Mizoram	2.00	-8.1	NA	NA
Nagaland	4.00	12.8	NA	NA
Orissa	4.07	-18.5	23.8	3.5
Punjab	4.07	-3.5	6.2	4.8
Rajasthan	4.50	-34.3	80.2	-10.9
Sikkim	5.00	16.0	6.2	2.7
Tamil Nadu	3.54	-21.9	-2.7	15.1
Tripura	3.90	-4.1	2.0	NA
Uttar Pradesh	4.67	1.9	2.8	1.0
Uttaranchal	3.50	2.3	4.6	2.4
West Bengal	5.09	-4.1	3.7	1.3

A & N islands	1.00	7.5	NA	NA
Chandigarh	-2.00	16.1	-11.3	-2.8
Delhi	-12.21	-1.2	-2.3	0.9
Pondicherry	1.10	-4.3	-0.9	-15.9
All-India	4.00	-7.0	9.6	1.1

N.A= Not Available
Source : Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

(b) : Among the major initiatives taken by the Government to improve agricultural production include Annual Plan Outlay of Rs. 5,560 crore for 2007-08(BE) of the Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation, approval of setting up National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) to deal with the problems faced by rainfed areas, sharper focus on Mission for Pulses, proposing a target of Rs. 225, 000 crore as farm credit and an addition of 50 lakh new farmers to the banking system during 2007-08 as announced in the Budget 2007-2008, continuation of agricultural insurance scheme, extension of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) to more districts and Horticulture development.

The major steps proposed in the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Plan to achieve the desired growth rate of 4.1 percent in agricultural production are as under:
Doubling the rate of growth of irrigated area;
Improvement of water management, rain water harvesting and watershed development;
Reclamation of degraded land and focus on soil quality;
Bridging the knowledge gap through effective extension;
Diversification into high value outputs, fruits, vegetables, flowers, herbs and spices,
medicinal plants, bamboo, bio-diesel etc. but with adequate measures to ensure food security;
Provision of easy access to credit at affordable rates;
Improving the incentive structure and functioning of markets;
Refocus on land reforms issues;
Energizing the National Agricultural Research System and improve its capacity to develop and deliver innovative and effective technologies relevant to the current contexts and needs.